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sparingly and repeatedly the decision in *Cooper v. Reynolds*, 77 U. S. 308, a case in which only a single justice dissented and which it is believed is generally recognized as sound in principle even by those who would find no fault with *Windsor v. McVeigh* and who do not consider the cases as conflicting; and it would be easy to cite numerous other instances of the same prejudiced and misleading interpretation of cases, and of the author's failure to note the differences in facts in the different cases, and the manner in which the question decided by the court arose.

His plan of demonstrating the truth of his theory by the use of forty legal maxims, and four hundred and sixteen leading cases in support of those maxims needs only to be stated to be condemned. In the present state of our law and its administration, the effort to thus show what the law is in any important division thereof—or even what it ought to be—must be futile.

Nor can the manner of execution be commended.

The work lacks consecutiveness, and it does not present a logical exposition of the subject. The text is marred by constant repetitions, the style is often confused, and it is something of a shock to be suddenly confronted with a paragraph like the following:

“The bulwarks of all rights and liberties are built from blocks of the high policies of protection, all of which nestle around and upon moral laws and respect therefor. They point the way to resist fraud, crime and usurpation. They underlie every shred, the entire fabric of right, duty and obligation.”

And, aside from any question as to the pertinence of the statement in a work on American procedure, the reader is astonished when told that “no grander and more impressive judicial character can be found in all the annals of history” than Festus.

That the author has expended an immense amount of time and thought and labor on the work is manifest, and it is greatly to be regretted that they should have resulted in a production which is likely to be of such small value to the profession.

REVIEWS TO FOLLOW:

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A MANUAL RELATING TO SPECIAL VERDICTS AND SPECIAL FINDINGS BY JURIES. By G. B. Clemenson. St. Paul: West Pub. Co. 1905. pp. lxi, 350.

THE PRINCIPLES OF THE LAW OF CONTRACTS. By J. D. Lawson. Second Edition. St. Louis: The F. H. Thomas Law Book Co. 1905. pp. xxvi, 688.

JURISPRUDENCE LAW AND ETHICS. By E. B. Kinkead. New York: The Banks Law Pub. Co. 1905. pp. vii, 381.

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PRINCIPLES OF CONTRACTS. By Sir F. Pollock. Third American Edition by G. H. Wald and S. Williston. New York: Baker, Voorhis & Co. 1906. pp. cliv, 985.

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A TREATISE ON THE INCORPORATION AND ORGANIZATION OF CORPORATIONS. By Thomas Gold Frost. Second Edition. Boston Little, Brown & Co. 1906. pp. xv, 698.

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW IN ENGLAND. By E. W. Ridges. London Stevens & Sons. 1905. pp. xxxii, 459.